**UNITED NATIONS** **S**

**Security Council**

Distr.
GENEPAL

S/1999/1232
14 December 1999

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous relevant resolutions, including its resolutions 661 (1990) of 6 August 1990, 687 (1991) of 3 April 1991, 699 (1991) of 17 June 1991, 707 (1991) of 15 August 1991, 715 (1991) of 11 October 1991, 986 (1995) of 14 April 1995, 1051 (1996) of 27 March 1996, 1153 (1998) of 20 February 1998, 1175 (1998) of 19 June 1998, 1242 (1999) of 21 May 1999 and 1266 (1999) of 4 October 1999,

Recalling the approval by the Council in its resolution 715 (1991) of the plans for future ongoing monitoring and verification submitted by the Secretary-General and the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in pursuance of paragraphs 10 and 13 of resolution 687 (1991),

Welcoming the reports of the three panels on Iraq (S/1999/356), and having held a comprehensive consideration of them and the recommendations contained in them,

Stressing the importance of a comprehensive approach to the full implementation of all relevant Security Council resolutions regarding Iraq and the need for Iraqi compliance with these resolutions,

Recalling the goal of establishing in the Middle East a zone free from weapons of mass destruction and all missiles for their delivery and the objective of a global ban on chemical weapons as referred to in paragraph 14 of resolution 687 (1991),

Concerned at the humanitarian situation in Iraq, and determined to improve that situation,

Recalling with concern that the repatriation and return of all Kuwaiti and third country nationals or their remains, present in Iraq on or after 2 August 1990, pursuant to paragraph 2 (c) of resolution 686 (1991) of 2 March 1991 and paragraph 30 of resolution 687 (1991), have not yet been fully carried out by Iraq,

Recalling that in its resolutions 686 (1991) and 687 (1991) the Council demanded that Iraq return in the shortest possible time all Kuwaiti property it had seized, and noting with regret that Iraq has still not complied fully with this demand,

Acknowledging the progress made by Iraq towards compliance with the provisions of resolution 687 (1991), but noting that, as a result of its failure to implement the relevant Council resolutions fully, the conditions do not exist which would enable the Council to take a decision pursuant to resolution 687 (1991) to lift the prohibitions referred to in that resolution,

Reiterating the commitment of all Member States to the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of Kuwait, Iraq and the neighbouring States,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, and taking into account that operative provisions of this resolution relate to previous resolutions adopted under Chapter VII of the Charter,

A

1. Decides to establish, as a subsidiary body of the Council, the United Nations Monitoring, Verification and Inspection Commission (UNMOVIC) which replaces the Special Commission established pursuant to paragraph 9 (b) of resolution 687 (1991);

2. Decides also that UNMOVIC will undertake the responsibilities mandated to the Special Commission by the Council with regard to the verification of compliance by Iraq with its obligations under paragraphs 8, 9 and 10 of resolution 687 (1991) and other related resolutions, that UNMOVIC will establish and operate, as was recommended by the panel on disarmament and current and future ongoing monitoring and verification issues, a reinforced system of ongoing monitoring and verification, which will implement the plan approved by the Council in resolution 715 (1991) and address unresolved disarmament issues, and that UNMOVIC will identify, as necessary in accordance with its mandate, additional sites in Iraq to be covered by the reinforced system of ongoing monitoring and verification;

3. Reaffirms the provisions of the relevant resolutions with regard to the role of the IAEA in addressing compliance by Iraq with paragraphs 12 and 13 of resolution 687 (1991) and other related resolutions, and requests the Director General of the IAEA to maintain this role with the assistance and cooperation of UNMOVIC;

4. Reaffirms its resolutions 687 (1991), 699 (1991), 707 (1991), 715 (1991), 1051 (1996), 1154 (1998) and all other relevant resolutions and statements of its President, which establish the criteria for Iraqi compliance, affirms that the obligations of Iraq referred to in those resolutions and statements with regard to cooperation with the Special Commission, unrestricted access and provision of information will apply in respect of UNMOVIC, and decides in particular that Iraq shall allow UNMOVIC teams immediate, unconditional and unrestricted access to any and all areas, facilities,

equipment, records and means of transport which they wish to inspect in accordance with the mandate of UNMOVIC, as well as to all officials and other persons under the authority of the Iraqi Government whom UNMOVIC wishes to interview so that UNMOVIC may fully discharge its mandate;

5. Requests the Secretary-General, within 30 days of the adoption of this resolution, to appoint, after consultation with and subject to the approval of the Council, an Executive Chairman of UNMOVIC who will take up his mandated tasks as soon as possible, and, in consultation with the Executive Chairman and the Council members, to appoint suitably qualified experts as a College of Commissioners for UNMOVIC which will meet regularly to review the implementation of this and other relevant resolutions and provide professional advice and guidance to the Executive Chairman, including on significant policy decisions and on written reports to be submitted to the Council through the Secretary-General;

6. Requests the Executive Chairman of UNMOVIC, within 45 days of his appointment, to submit to the Council, in consultation with and through the Secretary-General, for its approval an organizational plan for UNMOVIC, including its structure, staffing requirements, management guidelines, recruitment and training procedures, incorporating as appropriate the recommendations of the panel on disarmament and current and future ongoing monitoring and verification issues, and recognizing in particular the need for an effective, cooperative management structure for the new organization, for staffing with suitably qualified and experienced personnel, who would be regarded as international civil servants subject to Article 100 of the Charter of the United Nations, drawn from the broadest possible geographical base, including as he deems necessary from international arms control organizations, and for the provision of high quality technical and cultural training;

7. Decides that UNMOVIC and the IAEA, not later than 60 days after they have both started work in Iraq, will each draw up, for approval by the Council, a work programme for the discharge of their mandates, which will include both the implementation of the reinforced system of ongoing monitoring and verification, and the key remaining disarmament tasks to be completed by Iraq pursuant to its obligations to comply with the disarmament requirements of resolution 687 (1991) and other related resolutions, which constitute the governing standard of Iraqi compliance, and further decides that what is required of Iraq for the implementation of each task shall be clearly defined and precise;

8. Requests the Executive Chairman of UNMOVIC and the Director General of the IAEA, drawing on the expertise of other international organizations as appropriate, to establish a unit which will have the responsibilities of the joint unit constituted by the Special Commission and the Director General of the IAEA under paragraph 16 of the export/import mechanism approved by resolution 1051 (1996), and also requests the Executive Chairman of UNMOVIC, in consultation with the Director General of the IAEA, to resume the revision and updating of the lists of items and technology to which the mechanism applies;

9. Decides that the Government of Iraq shall be liable for the full costs of UNMOVIC and the IAEA in relation to their work under this and other related resolutions on Iraq;

10. Requests Member States to give full cooperation to UNMOVIC and the IAEA in the discharge of their mandates;

11. Decides that UNMOVIC shall take over all assets, liabilities and archives of the Special Commission, and that it shall assume the Special Commission's part in agreements existing between the Special Commission and Iraq and between the United Nations and Iraq, and affirms that the Executive Chairman, the Commissioners and the personnel serving with UNMOVIC shall have the rights, privileges, facilities and immunities of the Special Commission;

12. Requests the Executive Chairman of UNMOVIC to report, through the Secretary-General, to the Council, following consultation with the Commissioners, every three months on the work of UNMOVIC, pending submission of the first reports referred to in paragraph 33 below, and to report immediately when the reinforced system of ongoing monitoring and verification is fully operational in Iraq;

B

13. Reiterates the obligation of Iraq, in furtherance of its commitment to facilitate the repatriation of all Kuwaiti and third country nationals referred to in paragraph 30 of resolution 687 (1991), to extend all necessary cooperation to the International Committee of the Red Cross, and calls upon the Government of Iraq to resume cooperation with the Tripartite Commission and Technical Subcommittee established to facilitate work on this issue;

14. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council every four months on compliance by Iraq with its obligations regarding the repatriation or return of all Kuwaiti and third country nationals or their remains, to report every six months on the return of all Kuwaiti property, including archives, seized by Iraq, and to appoint a high-level coordinator for these issues;

C

15. Authorizes States, notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs 3 (a), 3 (b) and 4 of resolution 661 (1990) and subsequent relevant resolutions, to permit the import of any volume of petroleum and petroleum products originating in Iraq, including financial and other essential transactions directly relating thereto, as required for the purposes and on the conditions set out in paragraph 1 (a) and (b) and subsequent provisions of resolution 986 (1995) and related resolutions;

16. Underlines, in this context, its intention to take further action, including permitting the use of additional export routes for petroleum and petroleum products, under appropriate conditions otherwise consistent with the purpose and provisions of resolution 986 (1995) and related resolutions;

17. Directs the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) to approve, on the basis of proposals from the Secretary-General, lists of humanitarian items, including foodstuffs, pharmaceutical and medical supplies, as well as basic or standard medical and agricultural equipment and basic or standard educational items, decides, notwithstanding paragraph 3 of resolution 661 (1990) and paragraph 20 of resolution 687 (1991), that supplies of these items will not be submitted for approval of that Committee, except for items subject to the provisions of resolution 1051 (1996), and will be notified to the Secretary-General and financed in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 8 (a) and 8 (b) of resolution 986 (1995), and requests the Secretary-General to inform the Committee in a timely manner of all such notifications received and actions taken;

18. Requests the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) to appoint, in accordance with resolutions 1175 (1998) and 1210 (1998), a group of experts, including independent inspection agents appointed by the Secretary-General in accordance with paragraph 6 of resolution 986 (1995), decides that this group will be mandated to approve speedily contracts for the parts and the equipments necessary to enable Iraq to increase its exports of petroleum and petroleum products, according to lists of parts and equipments approved by that Committee for each individual project, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to provide for the monitoring of these parts and equipments inside Iraq;

19. Encourages Member States and international organizations to provide supplementary humanitarian assistance to Iraq and published material of an educational character to Iraq;

20. Decides to suspend, for an initial period of six months from the date of the adoption of this resolution and subject to review, the implementation of paragraph 8 (g) of resolution 986 (1995);

21. Requests the Secretary-General to take steps to maximize, drawing as necessary on the advice of specialists, including representatives of international humanitarian organizations, the effectiveness of the arrangements set out in resolution 986 (1995) and related resolutions including the humanitarian benefit to the Iraqi population in all areas of the country, and further requests the Secretary-General to continue to enhance as necessary the United Nations observation process in Iraq, ensuring that all supplies under the humanitarian programme are utilized as authorized, to bring to the attention of the Council any circumstances preventing or impeding effective and equitable distribution and to keep the Council informed of the steps taken towards the implementation of this paragraph;

22. Requests also the Secretary-General to minimize the cost of the United Nations activities associated with the implementation of resolution 986 (1995) as well as the cost of the independent inspection agents and the certified public accountants appointed by him, in accordance with paragraphs 6 and 7 of resolution 986 (1995);

23. Requests further the Secretary-General to provide Iraq and the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) with a daily statement of the status of the escrow account established by paragraph 7 of resolution 986 (1995);

24. Requests the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements, subject to Security Council approval, to allow funds deposited in the escrow account established by resolution 986 (1995) to be used for the purchase of locally produced goods and to meet the local cost for essential civilian needs which have been funded in accordance with the provisions of resolution 986 (1995) and related resolutions, including, where appropriate, the cost of installation and training services;

25. Directs the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) to take a decision on all applications in respect of humanitarian and essential civilian needs within a target of two working days of receipt of these applications from the Secretary-General, and to ensure that all approval and notification letters issued by the Committee stipulate delivery within a specified time, according to the nature of the items to be supplied, and requests the Secretary-General to notify the Committee of all applications for humanitarian items which are included in the list to which the export/import mechanism approved by resolution 1051 (1996) applies;

26. Decides that Hajj pilgrimage flights which do not transport cargo into or out of Iraq are exempt from the provisions of paragraph 3 of resolution 661 (1990) and resolution 670 (1990), provided timely notification of each flight is made to the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990), and requests the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements, for approval by the Security Council, to provide for reasonable expenses related to the Hajj pilgrimage to be met by funds in the escrow account established by resolution 986 (1995);

27. Calls upon the Government of Iraq:

(i) to take all steps to ensure the timely and equitable distribution of all humanitarian goods, in particular medical supplies, and to remove and avoid delays at its warehouses;

(ii) to address effectively the needs of vulnerable groups, including children, pregnant women, the disabled, the elderly and the mentally ill among others, and to allow freer access, without any discrimination, including on the basis of religion or nationality, by United Nations agencies and humanitarian organizations to all areas and sections of the population for evaluation of their nutritional and humanitarian condition;

(iii) to prioritize applications for humanitarian goods under the arrangements set out in resolution 986 (1995) and related resolutions;

(iv) to ensure that those involuntarily displaced receive humanitarian assistance without the need to demonstrate that they have resided for six months in their places of temporary residence;

(v) to extend full cooperation to the United Nations Office for Project Services mine-clearance programme in the three northern Governorates of Iraq and to consider the initiation of the demining efforts in other Governorates;

28. Requests the Secretary-General to report on the progress made in meeting the humanitarian needs of the Iraqi people and on the revenues necessary to meet those needs, including recommendations on necessary additions to the current allocation for oil spare parts and equipment, on the basis of a comprehensive survey of the condition of the Iraqi oil production sector, not later than 60 days from the date of the adoption of this resolution and updated thereafter as necessary;

29. Expresses its readiness to authorize additions to the current allocation for oil spare parts and equipment, on the basis of the report and recommendations requested in paragraph 28 above, in order to meet the humanitarian purposes set out in resolution 986 (1995) and related resolutions;

30. Requests the Secretary-General to establish a group of experts, including oil industry experts, to report within 100 days of the date of adoption of this resolution on Iraq's existing petroleum production and export capacity and to make recommendations, to be updated as necessary, on alternatives for increasing Iraq's petroleum production and export capacity in a manner consistent with the purposes of relevant resolutions, and on the options for involving foreign oil companies in Iraq's oil sector, including investments, subject to appropriate monitoring and controls;

31. Notes that in the event of the Council acting as provided for in paragraph 33 of this resolution to suspend the prohibitions referred to in that paragraph, appropriate arrangements and procedures will need, subject to paragraph 35 below, to be agreed by the Council in good time beforehand, including suspension of provisions of resolution 986 (1995) and related resolutions;

32. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council on the implementation of paragraphs 15 to 30 of this resolution within 30 days of the adoption of this resolution;

D

33. Expresses its intention, upon receipt of reports from the Executive Chairman of UNMOVIC and from the Director General of the IAEA that Iraq has cooperated in all respects with UNMOVIC and the IAEA in particular in fulfilling the work programmes in all the aspects referred to in paragraph 7 above, for a period of 120 days after the date on which the Council is in receipt of reports from both UNMOVIC and the IAEA that the reinforced system of ongoing monitoring and verification is fully operational, to suspend with the fundamental objective of improving the humanitarian situation in Iraq and securing the implementation of the Council's resolutions, for a period of 120 days renewable by the Council, and subject to the elaboration of effective financial and other operational measures to ensure that Iraq does not acquire prohibited items, prohibitions against the import of commodities and products originating in Iraq, and

prohibitions against the sale, supply and delivery to Iraq of civilian commodities and products other than those referred to in paragraph 24 of resolution 687 (1991) or those to which the mechanism established by resolution 1051 (1996) applies;

34. Decides that in reporting to the Council for the purposes of paragraph 33 above, the Executive Chairman of UNMOVIC will include as a basis for his assessment the progress made in completing the tasks referred to in paragraph 7 above;

35. Decides that if at any time the Executive Chairman of UNMOVIC or the Director General of the IAEA reports that Iraq is not cooperating in all respects with UNMOVIC or the IAEA or if Iraq is in the process of acquiring any prohibited items, the suspension of the prohibitions referred to in paragraph 33 above shall terminate on the fifth working day following the report, unless the Council decides to the contrary;

36. Expresses its intention to approve arrangements for effective financial and other operational measures, including on the delivery of and payment for authorized civilian commodities and products to be sold or supplied to Iraq, in order to ensure that Iraq does not acquire prohibited items in the event of suspension of the prohibitions referred to in paragraph 33 above, to begin the elaboration of such measures not later than the date of the receipt of the initial reports referred to in paragraph 33 above, and to approve such arrangements before the Council decision in accordance with that paragraph;

37. Further expresses its intention to take steps, based on the report and recommendations requested in paragraph 30 above, and consistent with the purpose of resolution 986 (1995) and related resolutions, to enable Iraq to increase its petroleum production and export capacity, upon receipt of the reports relating to the cooperation in all respects with UNMOVIC and the IAEA referred to in paragraph 33 above;

38. Reaffirms its intention to act in accordance with the relevant provisions of resolution 687 (1991) on the termination of prohibitions referred to in that resolution;

39. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter and expresses its intention to consider action in accordance with paragraph 33 above no later than 12 months from the date of the adoption of this resolution provided the conditions set out in paragraph 33 above have been satisfied by Iraq.

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UNITED
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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/1999/1233
10 December 1999

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 6 DECEMBER 1999 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to refer to the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP).

Major General Evergisto Arturo de Vergara (Argentina), who has been the Commander of UNFICYP since 1 March 1997, will relinquish his post on 15 December 1999, and I have decided to appoint Major General Victory Rana (Nepal) as the next Commander of UNFICYP.

I should be grateful if you would convey this information to the members of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kofi A. ANNAN

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99-38390 (E) 101299

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1999/1234
10 December 1999

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

# LETTER DATED 10 DECEMBER 1999 FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 6 December 1999 (S/1999/1233) concerning your decision to appoint Major General Victory Rana (Nepal) as the next Commander of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of the decision contained in the letter.

(Signed) Jeremy GREENSTOCK
President of the Security Council

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99-38396 (E) 101299

**UNITED NATIONS** **S**

**Security Council**

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GENERAL

S/1999/1235
10 December 1999

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 3 DECEMBER 1999 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to refer to paragraph 6 of Security Council resolution 1271 (1999) of 22 October 1999 in which the Council welcomed my proposal to despatch a small multidisciplinary mission to Bangui to examine, with the Government of the Central African Republic, the conditions for the maintenance of the United Nations presence after the withdrawal of the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic (MINURCA) on 15 February 2000, in accordance with the recommendations contained in my reports of 30 May and 7 October 1999. By the terms of the same paragraph, I was requested to inform the Council as soon as possible concerning my detailed proposals in that regard.

In response to that request, a multidisciplinary mission visited Bangui from 15 to 19 November and filed its report. The main observations and recommendations are outlined in the following paragraphs.

The new Governments and President Patassé expressed their gratitude for the significant contributions made by the United Nations towards the restoration and consolidation of peace in the Central African Republic. However, they asked the mission to convey to me and to the Security Council their sentiment that the mandate of MINURCA should have been extended until the end of December 2000, even at a reduced military strength of two companies. This, in their view, would have enabled them to address the outstanding internal security challenges and the looming subregional threats and to mobilize the necessary means to continue the military, economic and social reforms they had embarked upon.

With respect to paragraph 5 of resolution 1271 (1999), relating to the organization by the Secretary-General of a special meeting to solicit funds to finance security-related reforms, the Government appealed for the meeting to be convened as soon as possible and for it also to be utilized to mobilize resources for urgent socio-economic peace-building programmes. They also requested the Secretariat to facilitate contacts with Member States that could possibly provide bilateral military assistance, particularly as it pertained to the training of new recruits.

Notwithstanding the sentiment expressed above, the discussions on the nature and structure of the continued presence of the United Nations following the withdrawal of MINURCA on 15 February 2000 were frank and fruitful. The

members of the mission were impressed by the professionalism and sense of purpose of the new team assembled by Prime Minister Dologuélé. After several meetings with the Prime Minister and a small group of his Ministers and a meeting with President Patassé, the Government agreed on the establishment of a post-MINURCA presence, whose principal mission and functions are outlined below.

The primary mission of this presence would be to support the Government's efforts to consolidate peace and national reconciliation, strengthen democratic institutions, and facilitate the mobilization of international political support and resources for national reconstruction and economic recovery.

More specifically, this presence would:

(a) Assist national efforts to strengthen democratic institutions and mechanisms for fostering reconciliation and dialogue, including the reinforcement of the Comité de suivi et d'arbitrage;

(b) Provide good offices, upon request, by the Government;

(c) Follow the political and security situation in the country;

(d) Contribute to the strengthening of national capacities for the promotion and protection of human rights, and follow the human rights situation in the country;

(e) Follow security-related reforms to be implemented by the Government in cooperation with bilateral donors, including the restructuring of the armed forces and demobilization and reintegration programmes;

(f) Follow the implementation of the reforms of the national police and continue to assist with the training programmes initiated by MINURCA;

(g) Support the efforts of the Resident Coordinator and those of the United Nations system, including the Bretton Woods institutions, in promoting an integrated approach in the development and implementation of post-conflict peace-building programmes aimed at national reconstruction, economic recovery, poverty alleviation and good governance;

(h) Facilitate the mobilization of international political support and resources for the security-related reforms and for socio-economic programmes.

To carry out the above functions, I propose to establish a United Nations Peace-Building Support Office in the Central African Republic (BONUCA). This Office, whose duration will initially be for one year, will be headed by a Representative of the Secretary-General at the D-2 level. As I indicated in paragraph 59 of my last report on MINURCA to the Council (S/1999/1038), I intend to include in the new Office a small number of military and civilian police advisers to follow up on security-related reforms and to assist in the implementation of the training programmes for the national police which were initiated by MINURCA.

In drawing up the budget for BONUCA, I also intend to include provisions that would enable the Office to make modest contributions towards the development and implementation of some of the post-conflict peace-building functions under its purview, including those related to disarmament and the consolidation of the rule of law as well as to other peace-consolidation activities initiated by the United Nations country team.

In order to achieve a seamless transition from peacekeeping to post-conflict peace-building, every effort will be made to ensure that BONUCA is operational on 15 February 2000. In this regard, and in order to cut down on costs, some of the logistical and communications assets of MINURCA will be transferred to the new Office.

I should be grateful if you would bring this letter to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kofi A. ANNAN

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UNITED
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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/1999/1236
10 December 1999

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

# LETTER DATED 10 DECEMBER 1999 FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 3 December 1999 (S/1999/1235) concerning your proposal to establish a United Nations Peace-Building Support Office in the Central African Republic (BONUCA) has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note with appreciation of the proposal contained in your letter.

(Signed) Jeremy GREENSTOCK
President of the Security Council

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99-38402 (E) 101299

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1999/1237
13 December 1999

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

# LETTER DATED 10 DECEMBER 1999 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to convey the attached communication, dated 9 December 1999, which I have received from the Secretary-General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would bring it to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kofi A. ANNAN

99-38654 (E) 131299

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## Annex

### Letter dated 9 December 1999 from the Secretary-General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization addressed to the Secretary-General

In accordance with Security Council resolution 1088 (1996), I attach the monthly report on the operations of the Stabilization Force. I would appreciate your making this report available to the Security Council.

(Signed) George ROBERTSON

Enclosure

Monthly report to the Security Council on the operations of the Stabilization Force

1. Over the reporting period (21 October-12 November), there were approximately 29,000 troops deployed in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia, with contributions from all NATO allies and from 16 non-NATO countries. Stabilization Force (SFOR) troops continued to conduct surveillance and reconnaissance by means of ground and air patrols, and operations across the SFOR area included area security, monitoring the border with the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, monitoring the entity armed forces, conducting inspections of weapons storage sites and providing support to the international organizations in theatre. Over the period, combat aircraft flew for approximately 145 hours.

2. SFOR troops continued to monitor compliance with the provisions of Security Council resolution 1160 (1998), prohibiting the transport of weapons into the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, with an intensified presence on the ground in order to enforce the embargo. No violations were reported over the period.

3. SFOR troops continued to monitor the movement of controlled petroleum products into the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia by establishing traffic control points. No violations were reported over the period.

4. On 26 October, SFOR troops in Prijedor, in Multinational Division South-West, detained a Bosnian Serb, Damir Dosen, indicted for war crimes by the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia. Dosen was subsequently transferred to The Hague.

Cooperation and compliance by the parties

5. Over the reporting period, the situation in theatre remained stable, with the entities in substantial compliance with the military provisions of the Peace Agreement. Isolated acts of violence were reported, the most serious of which were a car bomb attack on 22 October in Banja Luka against a Bosnian Serb journalist, Zeljko Kopanja, and two explosions in Zvornik, on 30 and 31 October, the first near Zvornik bus station and the second outside the United Nations International Police Task Force (IPTF) headquarters. There were no serious injuries.

6. In Multinational Division South-East, a demonstration has been under way since 20 October, when Bosniac farmers from Gorazde demonstrated for their right to work on their land in Kopaci, in the Republika Srpska. Road blocks were erected on the Gorazde-Sarajevo road, the number of demonstrators varying between 30 and 100. SFOR troops and multinational specialized units continue to monitor the situation. There have been no reports of violence.

7. Over the reporting period, SFOR troops conducted a total of 245 military weapons storage site inspections: 52 Bosniac; 48 Bosnian Croat; 108 Bosnian Serb; and 37 Federation. No instances of non-compliance were reported.

8. SFOR troops monitored a total of 750 training and movement activities: 297 Bosniac; 72 Bosnian Croat; 291 Bosnian Serb; and 90 Federation. The training and movement ban on the Republika Srpska Police Anti-Terrorist Brigade remains in effect until further notice, as does the ban imposed on elements of the third Bosnian Serb Army Corps on 27 February as a result of their involvement in the illegal transfer of weapons. Over the reporting period a ban was imposed on the first Bosnian Serb Army Corps because of their non-compliance with demining requirements.

9. The mine-clearing campaign continued, with the deployment of 36 entity armed forces demining teams. Over the reporting period, these teams conducted 804 mine-clearing operations, removing 62 anti-personnel mines and 64 items of unexploded ordnance from 111,267 square metres of land. Demining activities will continue for as long as the weather permits, and thereafter a minimal number of teams will continue to work in the south of the country.

Cooperation with international organizations

10. Within capabilities, and in accordance with its mandate, SFOR continues to provide assistance to the international organizations in theatre, including the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina, IPTF, the International Tribunal, the Office of the High Representative, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

11. SFOR continues to play an active role in supporting the efforts of the Office of the High Representative to establish joint institutions in Bosnia and Herzegovina, particularly the Standing Committee on Military Matters. On 3 November, Republika Srpska Defence Minister Milovanovic attended a Standing Committee meeting for the first time since the arrest of General Talic in August. At that meeting, Ministers received a series of reports from the secretariat and from the Working Groups of the Standing Committee (the establishment of which was reported last month). The Working Group on Security Policy reported that a measure of agreement had been reached on the development of a common security policy, and that a report, outlining the way forward, should be submitted by the next meeting. The Working Group on Defence Reductions formally submitted proposals for reducing the size of the entity armed forces.

Outlook

12. Isolated incidents of violence and intimidation are likely to continue in response to the return of refugees and displaced persons.

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UNITED
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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/1999/1238
10 December 1999
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

IDENTICAL LETTERS DATED 10 DECEMBER 1999 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL AND TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that violations of Iraq's airspace by United States and British aircraft based in Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Turkey continued between 1 and 7 December 1999 and that the aircraft in question engaged in acts of aggression, reconnaissance activities and acts of provocation, as set forth in the annex hereto.

You are requested to intervene with the United States, the United Kingdom and the countries that provide the facilities for these acts of aggression, namely Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Turkey, with a view to bringing a halt to actions that, as flagrant violations of the Charter of the United Nations and of international law, pose a threat to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Iraq.

These actions are continuing to bring death and injury to hundreds of civilians and to cause serious damage to private and public property. The logistic support that Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Turkey provide to the United States and British forces makes them key partners in the aggression being committed against Iraq, so that they share international responsibility for the consequences of these actions. The Republic of Iraq affirms its right to seek lawful compensation for the damage being inflicted on its people by these same actions.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Saeed H. HASAN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

## Annex

## Violations by United States and British aircraft and damage caused, 1-7 December 1999

1. In the northern region 58 sorties were flown at speeds of 720 to 780 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 6,000 to 12,000 metres, as follows:

(a) At 1048 hours on 2 December 1999 United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Turkish territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 14 missions from Turkish territory, were supported by an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Mosul, Dohuk, Tall Afar, Irbil, Amadiyah and Zakho areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1350 hours, drove them off.

(b) At 1150 hours on 3 December 1999 United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Turkish territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 16 missions from Turkish territory, were supported by an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Mosul, Dohuk, Tall Afar, Irbil, Amadiyah, Aqrah and Baibo areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1250 hours, drove them off.

(c) At 1100 hours on 4 December 1999 United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Turkish territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 14 missions from Turkish territory, were supported by an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Tall Afar, Ayn Zalah, Aqrah, Amadiyah and Zakho areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1435 hours, drove them off.

(d) At 1130 hours on 7 December 1999 United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Turkish territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 14 missions from Turkish territory, were supported by an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Mosul, Dohuk, Tall Afar, Ayn Zalah, Baibo, Amadiyah and Zakho areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1255 hours, drove them off.

2. In the southern region 272 sorties were flown at speeds of 720 to 780 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 9,000 to 13,000 metres, as follows:

(a) At 1040 hours on 2 December 1999 United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 18 missions, 8 of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and 10 from Kuwaiti territory with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Artawi, Qal'at Salih, Salman,

Basrah, Shinafiyah, Lasaf, Ushbayjah and Qal'at Sukkar areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1745 hours, drove them off.

(b) At 1200 hours on 4 December 1999 United States and British F-14, F-15, F-18, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 60 missions, 18 of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and 42 from Kuwaiti territory with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Artawi, Ushbayjah, Qurnah, Qal'at Salih, Shatrah, Salman, Amarah, Taqtaqanah South, Najaf South, Qal'at Sukkar, Nasiriyah, Samawah, Lasaf, Diwaniyah and Rifa'i areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1505 hours, drove them off.

(c) At 0930 hours on 5 December 1999 United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, F-18, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 42 missions, 20 of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and 22 from Kuwaiti territory with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Nasiriyah, Samawah, Salman, Basrah, Diwaniyah, Jalibah, Artawi, Lasaf, Qurnah and Busayyah areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1135 hours, drove them off.

(d) At 1040 hours on 6 December 1999 United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, F-18, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 60 missions, 22 of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and 38 from Kuwaiti territory with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Basrah, Qurnah, Nasiriyah, Samawah, Amarah, Salman, Lasaf, Ukhaydir, Taqtaqanah, Ali al-Gharbi, Najaf, Qal'at Salih and Diwaniyah areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1420 hours, drove them off.

(e) At 0925 hours on 7 December 1999 United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, F-18, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 92 missions, 32 of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and 60 from Kuwaiti territory with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Artawi, Nasiriyah, Salman, Samawah, Rumaythah, Lasaf, Qal'at Sukkar, Hayy, Nu'maniyah, Basrah, Qal'at Salih, Amarah, Najaf, Taqtaqanah, Qurnah and Shinafiyah areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1655 hours, drove them off.

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**UNITED NATIONS** **S**

**Security Council**

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1999/1239
14 December 1999
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH, FRENCH AND RUSSIAN

France, Russian Federation, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling all its previous resolutions on the Western Sahara, in particular resolutions 1238 (1999) of 14 May 1999 and 1263 (1999) of 13 September 1999,

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General of 7 December 1999 (S/1999/1219) and the observations and recommendations contained therein,

1. Decides to extend the mandate of the United Nations Mission for a Referendum in the Western Sahara (MINURSO) until 29 February 2000 in order to complete the identification of voters, issue a second provisional voters list, and initiate appeals for tribal groupings H41, H61, and J51/52;

2. Welcomes the reiteration by the parties of their agreement in principle to the draft plan of action for cross-border confidence-building measures, including person-to-person contacts, submitted pursuant to resolution 1238 (1999) of 14 May 1999, and calls on them to cooperate with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and MINURSO for the initiation of these measures without further delay;

3. Takes note of the concern that the problems posed by the current number of candidates who have exercised their right of appeal and the opposing positions taken by the parties on the issue of admissibility seem to allow little possibility of holding the referendum before 2002 or even beyond, and supports the intention of the Secretary-General to instruct his Special Representative to continue his consultations with the parties on these issues, seeking a reconciliation of their opposing views regarding the appeals process, the repatriation of refugees and other crucial aspects of the United Nations Settlement Plan;

4. Takes note of the assessment by the Secretary-General, however, that difficulties may be encountered in reconciling the opposing views of the parties, and therefore requests the Secretary-General to report before the end of the present mandate on prospects for progress in implementing the Settlement Plan within a reasonable period of time;

5. Decides to remain seized of the matter.

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**UNITED NATIONS** **S**

**Security Council**

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GENERAL

S/1999/1240
13 December 1999

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 10 DECEMBER 1999 FROM THE CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF YUGOSLAVIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have been instructed by my Government to bring to your attention once again the tragic deterioration of the situation in Kosovo and Metohija, the autonomous province of the Yugoslav constituent Republic of Serbia, since the deployment of the international security force (KFOR) and the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK).

From 12 June to 7 December 1999, 485 persons have been killed (22 of them slaughtered, 84 massacred and 5 burned), 667 kidnapped or reported missing and 264 wounded; 387 cases of physical assault, maltreatment and infliction of grievous bodily harm have been reported; and 345 cases of threat have been registered.

Many cities, towns and villages have been ethnically cleansed of Serbs and other non-Albanians (Prizren, Djakovica, Pec, Srbica, Podujevo, Vucitrn and Glogovac; 11 villages in the Municipality of Istok; the area of Urosevac; Slivovo, Nedakovac, Nevoljane, Vrbica, Ljestar and Zegra in the municipality of Gnjilane; and Zitnje in the Municipality of Vitina). Almost the entire non-Albanian population has been driven out of the Pristina city quarters of Ulpijana, Suncani breg, Dardanija and Univerzitetsko naselje. Ethnic cleansing is being completed in Pristina, Gnjilane, Urosevac, Kosovska Mitrovica, Lipljan and Kosovo Polje, from which locations 80 per cent of the Serbian population have been expelled. According to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) data for the month of September 1999, about 220,000 persons, largely Serbs and Montenegrins, have been expelled from Kosovo and Metohija. The most recent data indicate that the number of expellees stands at 330,000, 250,000 of them Serbs. Besides, the terror against the remaining non-Albanians and the pressure on them to leave Kosovo and Metohija continue unabated on a daily basis and in the presence of KFOR, which has done nothing to prevent these atrocities.

Over 50,000 houses have been burned and over 1,200 apartments broken into, looted or forcibly moved into (761 in Pristina, over 200 in Kosovska Mitrovica, 187 in Gnjilane and 124 in Orahovac). Over 30 Serbian villages have been sacked and all Serbian houses in the village of Muzicane have been burned; all Serbian

houses in the villages of Gornje i Donje Nerodimlje have been looted and burned; and 15 Serbian villages have been looted and depopulated. Throughout Kosovo and Metohija, non-Albanians continue to be stoned and to have bombs thrown at their homes, while their shops and other businesses are looted and demolished. Over 12,000 automobiles have been stolen.

Non-Albanians, such as Gorani and Muslims and Albanians loyal to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, are also threatened and terrorized. Most of the predominantly Catholic Croatian population has left the villages of Letinice, Vrnez, Kolo and Sasare. The Serbs and other non-Albanians at Gadnje, Orahovac and Velika Hoca are ghettoized and live under a virtual siege, just as do those at Koretin, the villages around Gnjilane, Priluzje, Gornja Srbica and Gorazdovac.

Public institutions and companies in Pristina, Prizren, Dragas, Podujevo, Lipljan, Strpci, Kosovska Mitrovica, Kosovo Polje and Djakovica have been unlawfully and forcibly taken over (those in Kosovo Polje and Djakovica even with the helping hand of KFOR). In the process, over 20,000 Serbs and Montenegrins have been dismissed and replaced most often by unskilled Albanians.

Seventy-seven churches, monasteries and other religious and cultural shrines have been destroyed or damaged, including the Church dedicated to the Entrance of the Most Holy Theotocos into the Temple at Dolac, the Monastery of St. Mark at Korisa dating from 1467, the Monastery of St. Kozma and Damjan at Zociste dating from the fourteenth century, the Church at Kijevo dating from the fourteenth century, the Monastery of Holy Trinity near Musutiste dating from the fourteenth century, the Monastery of Devic built in 1440, the Church of St. Paraskeva at Drenik dating from the fourteenth century, the Church of St. Demetrius near Pec, churches at Grmovo and Zegra, the Church of the Mother of God at Musutiste from 1315, the Church of St. Elijah at Bistrazin, the Church of the Holy Apostles Peter and Paul at Suva Reka, the Monastery of St. Uros at Nerodimlje, the Monastery of St. Archangel Gabriel dating from the fourteenth century at Binac, the Church of Holy Virgin at Belo Polje dating from the sixteenth century, the Church of St. John the Baptist at Pecka Banja, churches in the village of Naklo, Vucitrn, Petrovac, Urosevac, Podgorce, Djurakovac, Krusevo, Osojane, Samodreza, Dresna, Rekovac and Petric, the Monastery of Dinac near Vitina and the Holy Trinity Cathedral Church at Djakovica.

All damaged or destroyed churches, monasteries or auxiliary buildings have been looted. In addition to demolition, looting and desecration, the clergy is being expelled as well.

Cultural shrines have also been targeted, including the statues of the Serbian lexicographer Vuk Karadzic and the great Serbian and Montenegrin poet Petar Petrovic Njegos in downtown Pristina.

There have been 405 cases of unauthorized entries of foreigners into the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Kosovo and Metohija) without proper documents, such as visas and certificates of competent authorities of the registration of stay, as well as 121 criminal offences of illicit trade and the possession of merchandise without proper documentation. KFOR has violated the territory of the land security zone on 109 occasions.

These facts are eloquent proof of the tragic situation prevalent in Kosovo and Metohija and the continuation, under the auspices of the United Nations, of the terror of the terrorist so-called Kosovo Liberation Army (KLA) against the Serbs, Roma, Muslims, Gorani, Turks and other non-Albanians, their expulsion and a massive violation of their basic human rights. In a word, the genocide against the Serbian population on a part of the sovereign territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and its constituent Republic of Serbia continues unabated, as well as the systematic violation of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999), the Military-Technical Agreement and the Ahtisaari-Chernomyrdin Document.

Those responsible for this situation are KFOR and UNMIK, who continue to disregard the mandate established by the Security Council and to infringe the laws, sovereignty and the territorial integrity of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Serbia by the policy of fait accompli and the regulations of the Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary-General in Kosovo and Metohija.

I recall that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has warned the Security Council on many occasions of these inadmissible developments and requested it to take appropriate measures for a full and consistent implementation of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999). It has also requested that a special meeting of the Security Council be held on the situation in Kosovo and Metohija (see annex, list of letters from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the United Nations).

Bearing in mind the aforementioned, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia calls on the Security Council to address the present dramatic situation in Kosovo and Metohija with all the responsibility inherent in its authority and to take measures to bring the policy and practice of KFOR and UNMIK up to the requirements of the provisions of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) and the Military-Technical Agreement, including concrete measures against those responsible for these dangerous developments.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Vladislav JOVANOVIC
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

Annex

List of letters from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the United Nations

1. Letter dated 22 June 1999 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1999/708)

2. Letter dated 28 June 1999 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1999/729)

3. Letter dated 6 July 1999 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1999/759)

4. Letter dated 7 July 1999 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1999/766)

5. Letter dated 16 July 1999 addressed to the Secretary-General (S/1999/797)

6. Letter dated 24 July 1999 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1999/818)

7. Letter dated 28 July 1999 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1999/828)

8. Letter dated 4 August 1999 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1999/850)

9. Letter dated 17 August 1999 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1999/887)

10. Letter dated 20 August 1999 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1999/899)

11. Letter dated 26 August 1999 addressed to the Secretary-General (S/1999/922)

12. Letter dated 1 September 1999 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1999/934)

13. Letter dated 1 September 1999 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1999/935)

14. Letter dated 3 September 1999 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1999/945)

15. Letter dated 7 September 1999 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1999/953)

16. Letter dated 10 September 1999 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1999/965)

17. Letter dated 12 September 1999 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1999/966)

18. Letter dated 22 September 1999 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1999/1001)

19. Letter dated 22 September 1999 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1999/1002)

20. Letter dated 1 October 1999 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1999/1018)

21. Letter dated 1 October 1999 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1999/1019)

22. Letter dated 5 October 1999 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1999/1031)

23. Letter dated 5 October 1999 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1999/1032)

24. Letter dated 9 October 1999 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1999/1046)

25. Letter dated 13 October 1999 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1999/1056)

26. Letter dated 19 October 1999 addressed to the Secretary-General (S/1999/1074)

27. Letter dated 20 October 1999 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1999/1075)

28. Letter dated 22 October 1999 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1999/1089)

29. Letter dated 22 October 1999 addressed to the Secretary-General (S/1999/1090)

30. Letter dated 3 November 1999 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1999/1124)

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